SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music-Trovators maines.

Booth's Thentre—A Sheep in Wolfs Citching. Manoes.

Bowery Thentre—The Shoeb noire of Lyon. Maines.

Bryant's Opera House—Sh av. and 2dd st.

Pifth Avenue Theatre—Article 41. Maines.

Grand Opera House—Lalla Rocht. Maines.

Niblo's Garden—Poil and Partner Jor. Maines.

Olympic Theatre—Houp ty Dumpty. Maines.

Bun Francisco Minstrels—188 Broadway.

Bt. James Theatre—McEvoy's Hiberatom. Maines.

Tony Prastor's Opera House—Coule Pantomine. Main.

Thentre Comfigue—Bask Eyel Suran. Maines.

Thirty-fourth Street Theatre—Veinsie Minstrels.

Union Square Theatre—The Vokes Family. Maines. Union Square Theatre—The Vokes Family. Matines. Wallack's Theatre—London Assurace, Wood's Museum—Sea of ico. Matines.

avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from S A. M. to S P. M.

#### The Charter.

Gov. HOFFMAN has distinguished himself by his vetoes. They have uniformly been based on sound political principle, and have received, as they have merited, the public approvat.

The charter for this city which has just gone through the Legislature cannot, we think, be justified. It is revolutionary in its scheme of cumulative voting, and of doubtful constitutionality. Indeed, the nature of this scheme is such that it ought not to be allowed to go into effect, especially in the government of a million of people, until it has been passed upon and approved by a Constitutional Convention. In many other respects it is clumsy and unmanageable, opening wide the door to endless confusion and corruption in the administration of our affairs. It has some good features, it is true, but these are of small importance compared with the evils and dangers it contains.

What Gov. HOFFMAN will do with this charter we do not know; but if he should veto it he will confer a boon upon this great city for which its people may well be grateful.

#### What was Robeson's Motive in Paying the Secors?

When Senator TRUMBULL in his great speech at the Cooper Institute arraigned Robeson for his glaring violation of law in paying \$93,000 on a Secon claim already paid in full, he not only vindicated the course and endorsed the conclusions of this journal, but he made one of the most telling points in a speech that was full of them. In the face of such a revelation as this, and in the presence of the scathing comments of one of the leading statesmen and jurists of the country, it would become those who attempt to whitewash Robeson to study modesty more than they have done

A sworn officer of a Department who de-Eberately ignores the obligations of his oath of office and wilfully violates the law in order to get at the public money, must have had some other reason than blind ignorance of the nature of his office and the constitutional limitations that were intended to guard its power from abuse. We believe Robeson to be ignorant enough and thoroughly unfitted for the high position that he fills; but there must have been some other reason for his daring thus to violate a law of the land and clothe himself with the functions which Congress itself alone possesses. What was it? Can it be that he had a contingent interest in the large sums of money thus illegally who were to have their share in this plunder? Or had a Christmas present been given to that mysterious "lady" a few

Men never do daring acts like this without some motive, and that of the most imperative character. To put forward the flimsy pretence that he "so construed the law" will not answer. The merest tyro in the study of constitutional law would scorn to set up such a plea. As Senator TRUMBULL well puts it: "There was no law directing him to appoint the board that he convened, as that had been done in 1867 under the former Secretary; but he does it of his own volition, and he pays this \$93,000 besides. Not only so, but he pays this \$93,000 without any appropriation to pay it. The Constitution declares that the money shall be paid out of the Treasury in pursuance of the appropriation made by law. What authority was there to take the money appropriated in 1869-70 for work done in 1864, or before that? Why, an officer might as well have taken \$93,000 out of the Treasury without any examination-might just as well have taken any money as the particular money he did. He not only violated the law by paying the money, but in taking money which was never appropriated for any such purpose,"

# A Huge Job Killed.

There appears to be no doubt that the enormous job for robbing of their lands the Indians located in the Indian Territory, under the benevolent pretence of organizing a government for their benefit, has re sulted in complete failure. On Monday last Mr. Lowe of Kansas, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill which, it is understood, is intended as a compromise and substitute for the Oklahoma bill. It provides that the President shall be authorized to enter into negotiation with the several Indian tribes in the Indian country south of the State of Kansas for the purpose of procuring the assent of the tribes to the assignment in severalty to the members thereof of a sufficient quantity of land, and to the sale for their benefit of the remainder of the lands belonging to them. The bill also proposes that the Indians shall be invited to accept ellizenship, with a view to the establishment of a State or Territorial Government in the Indian country at as early a day as practicable. But any agreement made in persuance of this act is not to be binding until it is ratified by Congress.

The fact that the Territorial project has failed when it has been nrged by an indefatigable lobby who have been ready to make a liberal use of money, has been supported by high official influence, and has generally been commended by the press of the country, is of itself an evidence that the committee having the matter in charge have found the measures proposed in the Territoral bill to be utterly indefensible. The truth is that no more outrageous scheme of plunder was ever presented for legislative sanction. The various bills that have been introduced in aid of the project have pro- California greatly asitsted. It is almost impossi-

cation of property belonging to the Indians for the benefit of organized bands of landgrabbers. The fact that it was endeavored to conceal the dishonest design under the mask of benevolence does not improve the aspect of the case.

There is no need of any haste in legislating for the Indians of the proposed Territory. They are doing well on their own ground, and are progressing steadily, though slowly, in civilization. And if there were no other causes for congratulation in the defeat of the schemers who have been plotting to acquire their lands, it would be ome satisfaction to know that there is one portion of our territory that is withheld, for the present at least, from the grasp of the greedy land monopolists who are seeking to absorb the whole of the national domain. Nothing better for the country could happen than to have the Indian Territory remain in its present condition for the next half century at least.

# Robeson's Ninety-three Thousand Dol-

lars as a New Year's Gift. One of the singular circumstances in Secretary Robeson's payment of \$93,000 to the Szcors upon a claim which had already been paid in full under a special act of Congress, is that this illegal payment was made on New Year's Day. The claim had been pending before him more than three months, and the award of the unauthorized board of his own subordinates upon which he pretends to have acted in making the illegal payment had long been in his hands: but though he had doubtless agreed to take the money out of the Treasury, he had not yet presumed to do it.

What, then, was the reason which made Robeson, at a late hour on the last day of the year 1869, imperatively, peremptorily order the vouchers for this illegal payment to be made out and delivered the next morning, New Year's Day? The only positive light on this subject is derived from the evidence which by pertinacious crossquestioning he forced ex-Secretary Welles to give on Saturday evening last. The questions and answers in this part of Mr. Welles's examination are so remarkable that we copy them here from the original report:

ROBESON—Now, I want to know whether you said anything in that letter (to Mr. Dana) about anybody receiving a Christmus present—the Secretary or a lady?

Mr. Wellies—Since you choose to go into that, I will state just what I know about it. I heard about the extraordinary circumstances under which that money was paid.

ROBESON—That is not answering my question.
Mr. Wellies—I choose to answer it in this way. I certainly think I have some rights here. I am not the accused person.

ROBESON—Well, go on in your own way.
Mr. Wellies—I learned that the requisition for the money was called for on the 3lat of Decem-

Mr. Welles—I learned that the requisition for the money was called for on the 31st of December; that the order from you came after the clerks had left; that it was a pressing, imperative order, and that it was made out the next morning—New Year's day. I also heard something about a lady who either received a present or who exerted some injunce; but I am not inclined to go into that subject, and I think YOU WOULD NOT DESIRE TO HAVE ME.

According to this evidence thus produced by Secretary Robeson himself, the idea is that on Christmas Day a present had been made to a lady who was able to exert influence with the Secretary, and that accordingly he issued the order on the evening of Dec. 31, requiring the requisition to be made on New Year's Day.

In regard to the amount of the alleged Christmas present, respecting which Robeson dragged forth the testimony, it is nowhere specifically stated, but it must have been something handsome to be responded to by a New Year's present of so large an amount as \$93,000, drawn from the Treasury in violation of law.

# The Rich Man's Charter.

The charter passed by the Legislature disfranchises at the next election probably ten days in his election precinct and thirty days in his ward. The election this year is to be held on May 21.

On May 1 a very large number of voters will change their residences. The greater part of these will lose their votes, unless the election law is amended. A man may move across the street, and thus be deprived of his franchise.

Our wealthy citizens will not suffer, for they own their own houses, and do not change their residences. Those robbed of their votes will be the mechanics and workingmen. They change their residences nearly every year. They are the men who elected John T. Hoffman Governor. They look to him to veto the charter; and in case he refuses, they look to the Legislature to change the election law.

The officers elected this spring select some Commissioners whose terms of office are six years. It would seem that the framers of this new charter intended to prevent the workingmen from having a voice in the selection of the most important city officers.

# We All Suffer.

None of us, rich or poor, are exempt rom the risk of inoculation with contarious disease so long as our city is made a great triturating mortar for the pulverization of the abominable filth that is left to putrefy in our streets.

The ash barrels and garbage boxes, carried through the city at all hours of the day, containing as they do clothes filled with contagion from sick rooms and putrescent matter in all stages of decay, scatter their contents in the wind wherever they pass along, and the infecting poison

is brought to every door. This city must be made clean and whole

In the efforts made by the Mormons and heir adherents to procure the admission of Utah into the Union as the State of Descret, it appears that gross falsification of census sta tistics has been resorted to. At the time the ensus of 1870 was taken the population of the Territory was only about 87,000. The Mormons ow claim that it contains about 120,000 inhabitants, a growth of about 30,000 within two years The Salt Lake Tribune says that this increase was secured by counting horses and mules as citizens, and by reckoning largely upon probable nererse of families. The increase of Salt Lake City is put at 6,175 for a year and a half past, travagant exaggeration of the facts.

The recent earthquake which was so everely felt in California disturbed a vast extent of country, and manifested its force far from and in the Pacific ocean. A severe shock was felt in the city of Mexico on the 26th of March the same day on which the great shock in Cali-Paducah, Ky., on the same day, but that ma have been merely a coincidence. But the indications of the great earthquake have been directly traced from near the Oregon border on nearly fourteen hundred miles; and from Winnemucca on the east, which is four hundred and sixty-two miles from San Francisco on the Central Pacific Railroad, to the Pacific at sea report the waters off the coast of posed action in bold violation of solemn | ble to conceive the tremendous energy of the

treaty stipulations, and a wholesale confis- forces which must have been exerted to disturb so vast an extent of the surface of the earth. A letter published in the San Francisco Bulletin says that at Lone Pine the shocks continued three days, numbering probably seven thousand in all; and that the whole valley was moved southward. During the nights continuous re ports like those of artillery were heard, followed by tremblings of the earth. At the date of the letter, March 31, the disturbances had not ceased

> Judge McKinstrey of San Francisco has decided that stump speeches are not a marketcommodity. Some months ago the law firm of Overton & Henley of Sonoma county brought an action against the California Pacific Rallroad Company to recover \$3,000 for procuring the passage of a resolution by the Board of Supervisors of that county favorable to the Issue of railroad bonds, and for speeches persuading the people that it was their duty to vote on the railroad company's side of the question. The case recently came to trial, and resulted in a decision adverse to the plaintiffs. In delivering the decision of the Court, the Judge remarked that it was the privilege and duty of every good citizen to give to such of his countrymen as may sk it his best advice in respect to public affairs, and it should not be permitted that this privi-lege should be degraded to a hired advocacy. A grand speech is a species of intellectual exercise the worth of which cannot be estimated in money by Scourt. A political speech is legally presumed to be made for the benefit of the per ple who hear it, and not for the benefit of the person whose pecuniary interests or individual ambition may be advanced by it. If the latter presumption can be entertained, the Court reasoned, it would be unsafe for a candidate to attend a meeting of his political friends unless he was prepared to choke off in the middle of his speech every budding DE MOSTHENES who attempted to address the assempresent his claim for compensation. Otherwise a successful candidate for office might be harrassed with suits from every person who had spoken in his favor; for when an act has been done with a party's consent, and has proved of benefit to him, the promise to pay what it is reasonably worth is implied. Judge McKin-STREY is evidently a wise and upright magistrate

It is known that Gov. PALMER of Illinois is for the Cincinnati movement; but we learn that it is also a fact that of the other members of the State Government only one supports GRANT, while all the rest go with the Governor.

The Tammany Ring had its New York Court House, and the Ring at Washington has its Government building at Charleston, South Carolina. This building was commenced shortly before the breaking out of the war, but little was done upon it, and it is yet unfinished, though it has cost between seven and eight millions, the greater part of which has been expended since the incoming of GRANT'S Administration. The House Committee on Appropriations have decided to appropriate another hundred thousand for the building, though it would seem but just to the people who pay the taxes that an inquiry should be instituted into the expenditure of the immense sums previously appropriated, before placing more money at the disposal of the Ring.

A remarkable legal point has been raised in the case of MARLOW, the Jamestown murderer, who was to have been hanged a few weeks ago, but obtained a stay of proceedings, granted by Judge BARKER of the Supreme Court. It appears that a Sunday intervened during the trial and after the evidence was closed. By order of the Court the jury were kept together in the custody of officers, who permitted them to attend the Baptist church in Maysville. This afforded an opportunity to be neglected by the clergyman who officiated on that occasion, and he pro-ceeded to preach a sermon having a nad under consideration, taking for his text the RABBAS was a robber." During his discourse the minister said, "Some in this house may think I am pleading for mercy for the man now being tried for his life in this village. Such is not the case, for I believe the man's hands are recking with blood; also, his wife's and her nother's reeking with blood. I have read and carefully examined the evidence, and from that have come to this conclusion." MARLOW'S paid to the SECORS? or had he friends one-half of the poorer class of voters. The counselvery naturally assumes that it was not fair to his client that the jury should have been preached to in such a strain, and he has obtained the stay of proceedings on that ground.

JOHN S. MITCHELL, Esq., a prominent Republican lawyer of Bridgeton, N. J., has written a letter to the Hon. J. M. Scovel, declaring his sympathy with the Cincinnati movement. Commencing with the removal of Mr. MOTLEY. says Mr. MITCHELL " the executive interference and removal of Mr. SUMNER, the San Domingo project, the support given to the villainies perpetrated on the Southern people by corrupt officials, the wide-spread corruption through all the departments of the Government, the executive usurpations, the centralizing tendency and the subordination of the civil to the mili tary, the destruction of American commerce, the squandering of the public lands to enrich gigantic corporations, and a Presidential despotism that has no example in our history, all conspire to make reflecting men pause and ask themselves Is it not time to halt ?"

The International Congress on the Preention and Repression of Crime will meet in London on the 3d of July next. The United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, the German Empire, Switzerland, and Holland will be represented, and other countries are reported to be forming committees of delegates. The first aim of the gathering will be to obtain a general view of the actual state of prisons throughout the world. To this end each cour try or colony represented will furnish a view of s own penal and reformatory institutions, It is supposed that some very interesting data may be looked for from Siberia and other porions of Russia. Count SOLLCHUB, a distin uished friend and promoter of prison reform n that country, has written a paper in which he naintains that "preliminary imprisonment is a necessary evil imposed from considerations of social security." Signor F. CARDON, the Director-General of Prisons at Rome, has also written a masterly review of the entire field of criminal tatistics and prison treatment. Whether the review goes back to the dark days before Vic TOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI drove BOMBA doubt that a large amount of information on all points connected with prison discipline and the epression of crime will be collected by the Conress.

Although the bill to establish a rifle range for the National Guard has met with nothing but approval, and is pretty certain to pasthrough the Assembly, it is reported that there s danger of its being smothered in the Senatby the press of legislation. This should not be allowed. The necessity of teaching the militia the use of the breech-loaders which the State is about to place in their hands is patent. Troops who cannot shoot nowadays are of very little use. Yet unless suitable grounds for their training are provided, neither instruction nor compe dition in marksmanship is possible. It is to be hoped that Senator PERRY and those naving charge of the bill will see that it is not neglected but becomes a law without unnecessary delay.

Harper's Monthly retains its place as the most sopular, instructive, and entertaining of American magazines. The number for May, closing the fortysouth volume, will be found worthy of its reputation fr. Nordhoff, Miss Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Mr strothers, and Mr. De Forest are among the contribu ors. The story of Tammany is continued, and there an interesting account of Mr. Salt, the great British manufacturer, and of the mills, literary institute, club and schools which have made him famous. The illu rations and iniscellaneous editorial articles are of the sual excellent quality, of course.

of the Mercantile Library, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver an address in Cooper Institute on Monday evening next, on the question: "Is the opening a uses of the Lord's Day?"

# THE JERSEY RAILWAY WAR

CHANCELLOR ZABRISKIE ENJOIN-ING THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

The Jerseymen Rushing Across the Lines and Undoing the Pennsylvanians' Recent Work-A Question of Time.

The Perth Amboy and Elizabeth Railroad was chartered to be built from Elizabeth-port to Perth Amboy, crossing the Raritan river near Perth Amboy, connecting with the Long Branch road. John Taylor Johnston, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was the ruling spirit of the enterprise. A charter for a bridge across the Raritan was included in the franchise. The New Jersey Railroad has a track which runs from New York to Perth Amboy, opposite South Amboy, one of the termini of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has a lease of the New Jersey road and the Camden and Amboy road. A bridge across the Rar-itan and a track from the bridge to the leased New Jersey road, would give them a second line of continuous rail communication between New York and Philadeiphia, and would do away with the time-losing and expensive transfer of New York freight to and from South Amboy at the last-named place. If the Central road, or parties in its favor, secured the bridge, it is easy to see that they might either bring the Pennsylvania folks to an arrangement for a connection which would give the Central road what they have not now, namely, a through route to Philadelphia, for the Central has a line from Elizabethport to New York; or, the owning of the bridge might enable the Central people to effect a profitable arrangement with the Pennsylvania road, whereby the last-named road could acquire a right of way to run trains across the

bridge to their connecting track at Perth Amboy.

The opposition of the Pennsylvania road has been energetic from the start. It may be asked, why their strenuous opposition? Might they not bridge is an obstruction. Two, of course, would be much more objectionable, and to obtain a charter for a second bridge in close proximity to the first might be very difficult and very expen-

THE BEGINNING OF THE PIGHT.

Some months ago, the Pennsylvania road applied for an injunction on the building of the bridge, which was granted in the United States District Court at Trenton. The time of the temporary injunction expired without its being made permanent, and the Pennsylvania road now asks the Supreme Court of the United States for an injunction.

permanent, and the Pennsylvania road now asks the Supreme Court of the United States for an injunction.

The proposed road crosses the New Jersey road between Perth Amboy and Woodbridge, about a mile from either place. The Pennsylvania road wants that portion of the road lying between the junction and the river. What good it would do them without a bridge cannot be seen. It looks as though they now opposed the bridge solely to defeat the Central road, for if they get possession of the road they must recede from their present position of hostility to the bridge, in order to complete their connection.

Col. A. W. Jones, President of the Perth Amboy and Elizabethport road, is said to have become dissatisfied with the original arrangement made on behalf of the road with John Taylor Johnston, whereby Mr. Johnston was to contract for and build the road. He is said to have sold and transferred stock, and to have caused an election of Directors, securing an apparent majority in favor of an arrangement whereby the Pennsylvania people should build the road. It is just to add here that no improper motive is attributed to Col. Jones, and that he is held in light parkers.

THE RIVAL SURVEYS. Pennsylvania track eighteen feet above grade. The Pennsylvania survey was made to meet the track at the junction at grade, making a connection, and they made no surveys on other portions of the route. The recent troubles on the road, the conflict of authority, the driving off of the Central men from the river section of the road by the Pennsylvania men, have been fully detailed in The Sun Trouble has been anticipated, but no collis on has occurred. Gov. Handolph keeps Mayor Crowell of Perth Amboy informed of his whereabouts, but there has been no need of troops. The Central men have quietly worked east and the Pennsylvania men west of the track. WANTED, SPILES.

A SUN reporter visited the scene yesterday. He found the Central people at work on the bridge, and said one of the workman, "driving spiles like the devil." The bridge men feel cheerful, and the only thing they ask for out at the end of the line of spiles which have been driven is "more spiles." The reporter made a survey of the disputed section, to do which he driven is "more spiles." The reporter made a survey of the disputed section, to do which he prospected a tract of country which is not the most attractive. Following the line, he found two sets of stakes, the brown and weather-heaten ones driven by the Centrals, and the spick-span new ones driven by the Pennsylvanians. The surveys differ materially, and in many places the figures on one set of stakes cail for cuts, while the others say fill. In following the stakes, the reporter also discovered a charming state of the soil, which he was afterward informed was peculiar to New Jersey, namely, that every hill-top is roofed with a wet bog, and that the walking is not overmuch given to dryness. Along the line were several places where the Centrals had worked before the Pennsylvanians drove them off. A mile from the river the first gang of Pennsylvanians was encountered, and from there to the junction were scattered several other gangs. No excitement whatever was manifested. The men were digging and hewing for so much a day; that was all. At noon the following injunction was served on the parties in the Pennsylvania interest: PENNSYLVANIA WARNED OFF JERSEY SOIL.

PENNSYLVANIA WANNED OFF JERSEY SOIL.

The state of New Jersey to Alfred W. Jones, David P. Carpenter, Brainard L. Arsold, William Bell, Gilbert R. Lindaley, their and each of their counsellors, attorneys, contractors, servants, laborers, of the control of the county of the state of th ion.

Also from selling, assigning, transferring, pledging spothecating or in any way or manner negotiating or using any of the capital stock of said rullrond company whether the same, was legally or lilegally issued, unit on the said defendants have fully answered the said till of complaint, and our Court shall make no other order to the contrary.

to the contrary.
sess his Honor Abraham O. Zabriskie, our Chanat Trenten, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1872.
BB VANATTA, Sol.
H. S. SETTLE, Clerk.

JACOB VARATTA, Sol. H. S. SETTLE, Clerk.
PENNSYLVANIANS WAITING ORDERS.
On receipt of Chancellor Zabriskie's injunction the Pennsylvania contractors sent word down the line to the bosses to cease work and hold their men on the ground subject to orders at a moment's notice. This was done, and the rejecter found that the Pennsylvanians enjoyed lying on the sod and smeking for so much a day better than digging in the ground and cutting down trees for the same amount. No fight, nor any prospect of one. respect of one, mediately on receipt of a copy of the in-lianthe Central contractor moved a body of over to the west side of the track, and be-indoing what had been done by the Penn-

The injunction may have to go before the The injunction may have to go before the courts and take some time. If the Centrals dig sharp they may finish their road before the legal stangle is unravelled. Indications show that they are lively diggers. Altogether at present the Centrals have the inside track, and, as near as the reporter could determine, public scatiment in Perth Amboy is with them.

Meanwhile, all the Pennsylvanians say that they are right, and express calm confidence that they will beat the Centrals out of their boots. In the language of an ancient denizen of Perth. "It will take time to detarmine."

LONDON, April 19.—A telegraphic despatel from Bonday has been received in this city, announcing that the ship Marie, which left that port March 15 for Liverpool, was weeked at soa, and thirty-sive persons leaf that lives by the disaster,

CUBA'S WRONGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Thomas Hughes Denouncing the Spanish Barbarians—The Chief Object of the In-surrection the Abolition of Slavery.

LONDON, April 19 .-- In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Thomas Hughes, member for Frome, moved an address to the Queen, praying her to urge upon the Spanish Government the prompt fulfilment of its treaty obligations, so long neglected, in regard to slavery and the slave trade in the island of Cuba.

In support of his motion, Mr. Hughes noticed the origin and progress of the war in Cuba, and its connection with the slavery question. He quoted from and commented strongly upon what he styled the atroclous proclamation of the Captain-General, and condemned the ruth less and savage manner in which the war had been carried on—not, he said, on the part of the regular army, but by the dregs of Europe, called "the Cuban Volunteers"—men hired for a war of rapine and extermination. While Spain was pouring her mendicant refugees into the adjacent colonies of Great Britain. America had already protested azainst the policy of Spain, and he hoped that Great Britain and other powers would join in the protest. In conclusion Mr. Hughes declared that Spain really desired the abolition of slavery, and refused to consummate to only on account of the supposed interests of this dependency of Cuba.

Mr. Charles Gipin, member for Northampton, seconded the motion of Mr. Hughes. He said that the chief object of the insurrection in Cuba was the abolition of slavery. The course of action proposed in this motion was therefore, in reality, friendly to Spain.

Mr. Arbuthnot opposed the motion. He said that he had visited the island of Cuba, and was able from "wascasi observation to dony the stories of creative wheth he he was the product of the insurant was able from "wascasi observation to dony the stories of creative wheth he had visited the island of Cuba, and was able from "wascasi observation to dony the stories of creative wheth he are supposed in the product of creative wheth he desired the stories of creative wheth he are supposed in the part of the stories of creative wheth he are supposed in the part of the stories of creative wheth he are supposed in the part of the stories of creative wheth he are supposed in the part of the supposed in the supposed in the part of the supposed in the supposed in the part of the supposed in the supposed in the part of the supposed in the been carried on-not, he said, on the part of the

theman present.

Viscount Sandon, member for Liverpool, supported the motion. He said that he too had been in Cuba, and was able, as an eye-witness, to testify to the atroctites detailed by the honorable member for Frome. There could be no doubt that the people of Cuba detested the rule of the Spaniard.

Mr. Fowler, member for Penryn, and Mr. Cave, member for Barnstaple, spoke in support of the motion. Sir Charles Wingfloid followed in opposition.

ion. Finally, Viscount Enfield, while sympathizing with Mr. Hughes in his effort to obtain action on this matter, expressed grave doubts of the propriety of pressing the motion. He said the British Government had already done much to mitigate the hard sufferings of the Cubans and the hardships of slavery in the Spanish colonies, and would be ready to do more as soon as the suppression of the insurrection afforded the proper opportunity.

Mr. Hughes withdrew his motion.

### THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO. A Rebellion in Yucatau Reverses of the Gov-

ernment Troops—Juarez Clinging to his Dictatorial Powers. CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—A rebellion

has broken out in the State of Yucatan, and one thousand troops have been sent from here to subdue it. The Governor and other officials of Yucatan arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. The city of Merida is in possession of the revolu-The rebellion is again important in the Siera

de Puebla and the States of Chiapas and Tabasco. Several bodies of Government troops have been defeated by Generals Negrete and Mendez. Gen. Corella was sent to pursue the revolution-late at Saltillo, but he returned to San Luis Polsts at Saltillo, but he returned to San Luis Potosi without giving any explanation.

A counter revolution has broken out in Nuevo
Leon, under Garcia Melo, who has seized the
Governorship and outlawed Gov. Trevino.
Order has been thoroughly established in the
States of Guanajuato, Zacatecas. Aguas Calientes, and Durango. Martial law has been raised
in the State of Agua Calientes, and the State
has resumed her sovereignity. Gen. Narvaez,
the revolutionary Governor of San Luis Potosi,
has been defeated, loosing 500 horses and their
equipage.

Oakaca, which destroyed many churches, dwellings, and the levees.

President Juarez, in a message to Congress, said the rebellion was crushed, but he still clings to his dictatorial powers and asks for an extension of his ample facilities. When questioned regarding his views on scuding Ministers to Spain, Germany and Italy, President Juarez replied that he did not care to cultivate relations with European Governments. Juarez has asked Congress to so amend the Constitution that his successor shall be the President of the Senate. The Congressional Committee on the Constitution have reported in favor of extending the dictatorship indefinitely. It is reported that Juarez wishes to resign the Presidency, but his friends will not permit him until his successor has been provided.

has been provided.

Mr. Romero, the Minister of Finances, says the Juarez administration will be the last independent Government of Mexico. It is believed that Juarez will deliver the country to the United States before permitting the opposition party to rule. It is rumored that Pedro Santacilia, Juarez's son-in-law will be the President of the rule. It is rumored the Juarez's son-in-law, will be

Juarez's son-in-law, will be the President of the Senate, and the successor of Juarez in the Presidency of Mexico.

The civil employees of the Government have received no pay for four months. The Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, the United States Mimster to Mexico, has returned from Orizaba. His wife's remains have been temporarily deposited in the Pantheon in Orizaba. No attacks have been made on the Vera Cruz Railroad for two weeks, the Government troops protecting it. The poverty of the people is increasing generally, but the Governors are acquiring wealth. Twelve members of Congress fraternize with the ranks of the revolutionists.

The Associated Press says that Gen. Frank-lin was Examined, but Fails to Give his

Testimony. WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate Arms Committee to-day recalled Gen. Franklin, general agent of the Colt Arms Company, and examined him as to his former test mony concern ing the exchange of Gatling guns, the Governnent having been supplied with superior guns for those sold to Remington. He was examined

for the old ones.

Mr. B. R. McGowan, clerk in the Ordnance
Office, New York, was recalled and examined as lice, New York, was recalled and examined as the Gatling gun transaction. Mr. Hamlin, Chairman of the Committee, said

Affairs.

The committee closed its public session, and will meet at the call of its Chairman.

# Putting South Carolina Under Military Rule on the Representations of the Rebel General Akerman.

Washington, April 19.-The President ransmitted the following message to the House o-day: To the House of Representatives ;

the Ku-Klux Klan, the objects of which were, by force and terror, to prevent all political action not in accor-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 19, 1872.

# THE TRIAL OF FANNY HYDE.

A Court Room Melted to Tears A Demand for Either Acquittal or a Verdict of Mur-der in the First Degree-The Case Prob-ably to Go to the Jury To-day.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning ex-District Attorney Morris began his speech in behalf of Fanny Hyde, who is on trial in Brooklyn for the killing of George Watson. The court room was througed, and for five hours the eloquent counsellor held the audience spell-bound. Frequently during the delivery of his speech the prisoner, the jury, and many of the spectators were in tears. In his opening he alluded to the result of the verdict upon the prisoner's future, and when he remarked to the jury, pointing to Panny Hyde, "Shall this young girl live or die?" the relatives of Mrs. Hyde all bowed their heads, and the stepmother of the prisoner burst into tears and wept for several minutes.

Judge Morris proceeded, recaptulating the facts connected with the tragedy, as brought out in the testimony, and contended that the accused woman was not a murderess. The theory of temporary insanity, he urged, had been clearly es tablished. He agreed with the proposition of the prosecution, that this verdict must be either "Guilty of murder in the first degree" or "Not Guilty," and cited a number of precedents to sustain his proposition. He then spoke sub-stantially as follows:

We stand here to plead in behalf of a girl who, scornged to madness, caused the death of her destroyer. Thou shalt not commit adulterly "we read in the Comments the standard of the comments the penalty of death is pronounced sgainst the mounts the penalty of death is pronounced sgainst the negligible of the standard of the lowest dens of misery and ask the immates what brought them there. Listen to their story, and you will hear that away off in their quiet homes they met the libertine, Go to the saylum and ask the poor creature who, with scorched lip and sunken cheek glares out from her grated door, and ever and anon begs and prays to see her betrayer—ask her what brought her there, and back comes the answer, with maledictions heaped on the man. The name may not be Watson, but it is of one who has committed no more nor less a crime than he.

A DETECTIVE'S THINST FOR BLOOD. AN APPEAU POR A LIFE.

Speaking of Detective Langan's testimony, he

Speaking of Detective Langan's testimony, he said:

I thought as he sat on the stand I could see the gleam of the gold that has been lavishly expended in this case—given to Speacer—and all for the purpose of proving crime against this gift neture sie knew Watson. While she was in her prison I and my associate implored her to tell us whether there was any truth in this, and she repiled to our appeal, "No, there is not; so help me God, I knew no other except my seducer." Have they disproved her statement? When she knew Watson she was like unto her sister there loniting to a young girl seated near the prisoner]. Her full red checks were not marked with pailor, but were bouyant with health—that was Fanny Hyde. "Vengence is mine, saits the Lord;" and, an instrument in His hand, that feelle arm avenged the wrongs heaped upon Fanny Hyde.

AN APPEAL TO PARENTS.

Oh, you who have children-little girls-call them about you when you go to your homes, and tell them the sad story of Fanny Hyde. Tell them of her going to Sunlay school, and of her obedieace and industry; tell

what they think should be done with her.

THE JURY IN TEARS.

Here many of the jury and spectators were visibly affected, and some buried their faces in their handkerchiefs to hide their tears. Fanny and her father and mother sobbed aloud. When they had become composed, Mr. Morris continued:

To her aunt she said, "A curse is hanging over my head." Yes, it was the curse of her seducer, but inche

FANNY HYDE NOT GUILTY.

When the applianse which greeted Mr. Movris on the conclusion of his address had subsided, the Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-day. The case, it is expected, will then be given to the jury.

# THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

One of the Charges which have been Proved against Kobeson. It has been proved that Secor & Co. built

It has been proved that Secor & Co. built certain vessels; that they claimed to have lost money, and their claims were submitted to a Board; that the report of this Board was sent to Congress, and that body appropriated \$115.000 additional, and provided that this sum, if accepted by Secor & Co., should be in full satisfaction of all claim on their part against the Government concerning these vessels.

They subsequently applied to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, to open the case; but that officer, referring them to the law, pointed out that that law forbade any further claim on their part. They then waited until Secretary Robeson came into office, when they appealed to him. He referred the case to a Board composed of his clerks, and they decided that Secor ought to have some more money. By mistake the papers passed into the hunds of one of the officers, who returned them indorsed that the act of Congress forbade any further payments to Secor & Co. This provoked an angrey rebuke, and the Secretary, in the face of the law, ordered Secor & Co. to be paid \$36,500 additional.

But there was no money. The Constitution forbids the payment of tay money from the Treasnry not appropriated by Congress. To get over this difficulty they paid Secor out of money appropriation to supply deficiencies!

Mr. Robeson has been producing witness after wilness to prove that the sum appropriated by Congress ought to have been more; but that does not change the fact that the law of Congress was conclusive upon both him and the Secons, and that he fish no more right to pay tham more than Congress voted than he had to pay himself double salary.

more than Congress voted to aimself double salary. What is Proved against Robeson.

The investigation into the alleged official

# Has Robeson any Friends?

They say that Secretary Robeson's friends get \$10,000 for speaking to him in the street. The fact as to the money has been proved. But there is a grave question as tweether the Secretary has any friends.

What they Dread.

Robeson's drove of Cattells, that have The California Earthquake-The Shocks Saiti

Continuing.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Violent shocks of sartiquase continue in Inyo county, Cal., but are not cit on the western side of the Sierra Nevadas. An

## THE COLORED METHODISTS

THE CLERGY WARNED AGAINST ONE OF THEIR BRETHREN.

The Newark Church Litigation A Chair At-A Paster Defied An Irregular and Higgs

The third session of the Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church met yesterday in Zion church, West Tenth and Bleecker streets, Bishop Joseph J. Clinton, presiding. Many white men attended. The doctrinal services were led by Elder J. C. Gilbert, after which the Rev. Jacob Thomas said be wished to warn the brethren of a too close intimacy with the Rev. Wm. A. Butler. "He was peeking and prying around the church yesterday," said Mr. Thomas, gage the brethren in conversation, so that he can find out something to the injury of the

The Rev. Mr. Cliff was accused of disappoint-The Rev. Mr. Cliff was accused of disappointing a congregation to whom he was appointed to preach. He said that it was a rainy night, his shoes were thin, and it would have imperilled his health to fulfil the engagement.

Mr. Thomas said that when a congregation had assembled to listen to a minister, his sense of duty should have prompted him to fit it at any risk, and failure merited the reprobation of the Conference.

the following:

BHARP PRACTICE CHARGED.

Whereas, The property known as the A. M. E. Zio, Chu, S. of Newark, and owned by that society for thirty years, b.S. cone into the hands of the white M. E. Church became in possession unfair and unchristianlike in a great religious body: the Trors.

Resolved, That they have go legal, moral, or Christian right to the same, and that the Conference fare the necessary steps to have the mate's thoroughly lovest-gated, and publish to the world the fregularity of the act committed by the said church.

A lively discussion followed. The Rev. Messrs. Thomas, James, and J. Decker took the ground that while the colored people had Near guiled out of the church by reason of their ignorance of law, yet the fact remained that it was legally in possession of the white people, and all that remained for the colored people was to accept the lesson and never pormit themselves to be, to use his own words, guiled again. The church spoken of has passed through a series of financial embarrassments, and finally was seized by the Sheriff and sold to pay a mortgage of financial embarrassments, and finally was seized by the Sheriff and sold to pay a mortgage of \$500. The congregation made an arrangement with Dr. A. G. Lord under which he was to bid in the property and hold it for them until they could liquidate their indebtedness.

Dr. Lord bought the property, but instead of taking a deed in his own name vested it in the trustees of the Central Methodist Church (white), and until within a short time the white and colored congregations have been worshipping in the same church. The colored members were impressed with the belief that the church was still under the control of the Zion Conference, and it is said their paster, the Rev. John H. L. Sweares, who, according to Col. Taylor, was in collusion with the Rev. William A. Butler, formerly of Zion Church, this city, had induced them to expend large sums of money in the reconstruction of the house of worship, upon which they had no legal ciaim. The indignation of the colored members was very great when THE COLORED MEN DECLIVED.

inanimously. The Rev. Dr. Garnet (colored)of the Presbyterlan

unnimously.

The Rev. Dr. Garnet (colored) of the Presbyterian church, was introduced to the Conference after after which it took a recess. At the afternoon session Bishop Clinton announced that there would be an election to-day of delegates to the General Conference in Charlotte, N. C., June 19, The reports of the committees on the condition of churches and complaints were then presented. Deacon G. M. Landin was charged with disloyalty to the church by Rev. Jacob Thomas. The committee exonerated him. Rev. Garriel Rice took exception to the report and was declared out of order. He maintained his right to speak on the subject, and hince that the committee had not thoroughly done their work. He was again called to order. "Here they come again, he exclaimed, as Brother Robinson objected to any remarks concerning the conduct of the committee. Several members arose and for a few moments the discussion waxed warm. Brother James quieted them by speaking of the glorious era which has dawned upon the colored race since the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

woman is not guilty of crime. I say this, not as a inverger with his retainer in his pocket. My associates and myself are laboring for her without price, and as I have done thus far, so will I stand by her to the end. The brother may come and suggest questions to the District Attorney; the detectives may come; the whole gauge may come, and spencer and his minions may between them and hier desire for hand as barrier between them and hier desire for hand as barrier between them and hier desire for hand as barrier secreticed by her own tears. Not satisfied with the ruin already wrought, they want her blood.

For the sake of God and His mercles spare her broken life; do not trample on her. The day will come when they will neet—he who has murdered her rest, and be who has been scourged to madness. By your expectation, of mercy, I ask you to let this poor girl go free winning the congregation. The following Sanday

A STRUGGLE FOR THE MASTERY. A STRUGGLE FOR THE MASSIERY.

Mr. Thompson gave out a hyan, which the har began to sing, the barber still continuing o read in a very foud tone. Finally the singing trowned his voice, and he cried out with all his trength, "The Secretary has a notice to read, and he must read it." The members of the hurch expostulated with him, but he became may the more entaged, and made featful. clurch expostulated with him, but he became only the more enraged, and made learluf threats. He said he had a right to speak and would do so spite of anything, and then divested himself of his coat, preparatory to "cleaning out the church," as he expressed it. Four or five of the colored brethren, seeing the desperation of the barber, and thinking it best to eject him from the church, threw off their coats and proceeded to escort him down the aisle. The enraged barber showed light, threatened to knock a deacon down, and had not others interfered, the pastor befieves they would have thrown the disturber from the window. He was at last forced to denant, but has never ceased to trouble the congregation.

A Libel Stiff.

A LIBEL SLIT. Mr. Thompson says he has instituted a sult for libel against a Hudson City Journal which has taken the side of the barber in ridiculting him. The reverend gentleman asked the Conference to pass upon his conduct, which they and ap-

A PLAST AGAINST THE CHURCH. Mr. Thompson was very elequent in baunciation of the overtures made by the list Episcopal Church. He characterize ourse of that church as dishonorays course of that church as dishonorable maintained that the Zion Church should re-independent of all other courches. Br Smith offered an amendment which did no terially effect the resolution, which was

The Rev. George Bosley of Washington city The Rev. George Bosley of Washington of delivered an impressive address on the consider of the colored race their past, present, in future. He was positive, he said, that the M. I Church did not desire a fellowship with the colored man. It was money they desire the was astonished when informed that colore men imagined that they would be invited to the magnificent church edifices of this city, and the same even regarded a call to preside over a Fift avenue congregation as not at all improbable He held that the colored men should make record in the cause of religion, and that he could never do by aspiring to the control with congregations. The departure of certain men from the Zion Church to Join the Methods Episcopal Church he considered a blesslor, and said that it was only the bad men—those with said that it was only the bad men—those with the control of the congregations.

rageously Abused and Dragged to Po-SALT LAKE, April 19.—Porter Rocks hief of the old Mormon "Danties," who ome months ago for fear of arrest for urned up last night, and for hours A citizen, remarking that if a G dace of Rockwell, he would at